falling and keeping in repair, or the rebuilding of said new bridge. 6 19. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent nerowith, are here

by repealed.

(1). This sol shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER COLXLIL. An art is incorporate the Gentral America Commercial and Industrial Company. Passed April 16th, 1931, three-diths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do east as follows: Stations I. Erastin Company, Edwin D. Morgan, John L. Schooleratt, William F. Perkins, Company, Edwin D. Morgan, John L. Schooleratt, William F. Perkins, Company, Edwin D. Morgan, John L. Schooleratt, William F. Perkins, Chaise S. Hanges, E. George S joile, Randolph Martin, Waldo Hitchings, John E. Peck, Myron H. Clark, John Anderson, and their associates, and all other persons who may be owners of the stock terchafter named, are briefly declared and constituted a body corporate in fast and in law, by the name of the Central America Commercial and Industrial Company, by which meme is shall have endocasion, with power to see and by steed, complain and acted, in any centre of the or equity, and so remain and continue a body corporate for twenty one years from the passage of this act, for the purpose of argan isin, conducting and facilitating emigration to Central America, and for the purpose of promoting the religious of Central America, and for the purpose of promoting the settlement of towns which may be established in that country through the influence of this corporation and for these purposes at the necessary and incidental power is acres as may purpose of conducting the sense and for these purpose at the necessary and incidental power is acres as may be required for the purpose of conducting its business; provided it shall not hold real cetate in the State of New York to an emount exceeding in value twenty thou and delines.

7.2. The capital stock of sald Corporation shall be one hundred. offers.

of New York to an amount exceeding in value twenty thousand dollars.

2 The capital stock of sald Corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to a sum not exceeding three hondred thousand dollars. Said stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be derived personal property, frank-rable in such manner as the believe of said Corporation shall client. The said Corporation may commone business as soon as thirty thousand dollars each have been subscribed and poid in.

3. The Corporat is usuaed in the first section of this act, shall be Commissioners to receive subscriptions for such capital stock, stuck time and piece as they sood appoint, in the City of New York, by giving one week's notice in one or more newspapers published in that city, and if the whole capital stock shall not be subscribed for at the time and piece as appointed, other subscriptions may at my time be received, until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed, under such regulations as the Hoard of Directors shall adopt.

4. The persons named in the first section of this set shall be the first Directors of sail Corporation, and shall hold their office shall have been subscribed, under such regulations in the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, or until others shall be elected in their place. The Prectors shall shall have fine number to be Fresidant of the Corporation, who shall hald his office for the like period of time, resign, refuse to serve, or be disabled by sickness, or the competent to act from any other cause. In either case, the Directors shall have power to fill the vacancy by the election of a successor. The first election of Directors shall be elected in the representation of the number to be President shall be elected in the server of the Corporation. The Directors shall have power to make by-laws and requisions not inconsistent with the Constitution and law of the success of the Corporation, and the reserved of the property

shall be made by such of the stockholders as shall attend for that purpose either in person or by provy.

(7. It shall be lawful for the directors of said corporation to call in and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such purposes in the concept by them subscribed at such times, and in such purposes or installments as to the directors shall seem proper, and all previous payments under the penalty of forfeiting the stock subscribed for, and all previous payments under the toom.

(8. The stockholders shall be jointly and severally individually lable for all the debt that may be due and owing to all laborers and operatives for services performed for the corporation: they shall also be severally individually liable to the creditors of the corporation, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts and contracts made by the corporation, until the amount of its capital stock shall have been easily and no stackholder shall be personally liable for the payexporation, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts and contracts made by the corporation, until the amount of its capital stock shall have been said in; and no stockholder shall be personally liable for the payment of any such debt contrasted by the corporation, unless a wait for the collection of such debt shall be brought against the exporation within two years after the debt shall become due, not caless such only shall be commenced against such stockholder within one year from the time he shall have cased to be a stockholder in the corporation, nor until an execution against the corporation shall have been returned unestified in whole for in part. 4. It shall be the duty of the corporation to cause a book to be kept by the secretary or treasurer thereof, containing the names of all persons who are stockholders in said or poration, showing their place of residence, the number of shales of stock held by them respectively, the owners of such shares, which book and at all resonable times be open to the inspection of the creditors and stockholders at the office or principal place of business of said corporation; and such books shall be evidence of business of said corporation; and such books shall be evidence of the right of any person to vote at any election for directors.

BEC. 10, This act shall take effect humedistely.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

Bays the St. Louis (Mc.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks giswingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such speaks giswingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such the restributes are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomisms nor necleas patiery from the press:

Barn, Maine, Jan. 20, 18%.

Frof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Geattlemen: Having my attention solided a few months since to the highly beneticial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make an application of it upon my can hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white, my whisters were of the same character. Some three meeths since I presented a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and med it. I seem found it was proving what I had wished. I used it alout twice a week. I have since presented another bottle, of whick I have used soons. I can new certify to the world that the gray, which have used soons. I can new certify to the world that the gray, the new sixty years had given than it has been before for twenty, five years, had new sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of lifty two, I saw sowed that wheever will rightly use it, as per direction, will net have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a sitteen of this city, and a resident here for the last infecen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in the adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the share, with my name at tended, at your ervitee, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in eithers as well as myself. I am, truly yours.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALLINGRED.

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
BALTMORE, Jan. 23, 1838.

Free Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the unifortune to love the leat pertion of my half from the effects of yellow fever in New-Critaxs in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparatics, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the affected such a trassure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Prof. WCCD-Dear Sir: Having with D. Mass., Jan. Brookfield, Mass, Jan 12, 1856, storative, if gives me phenome to say that its effect has been exceeded in removing inflammation, dandrulf and a constant tendency to thomas with which have been troubled from my childhood, and has also testered my bair, which was becoming gray, it is original object. I have used no other article with anything the the same pleasure and praint. Yours truly

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottless.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bettles of three sizes, viz., is per bettle, beyes, medium and small; the small holds half a plut, and retails for \$6 per bottle, the medium holds at least 20 per cent more important than the small, and retails for \$6 per bottle, the small, and retails for \$6 per bottle, the state of \$6 per bottle, the \$6 per bottle, the \$6 per bottle.

5 per belle.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, Now. York, on the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 112 Marketset, St. Louis, Mo.; and said by all good Druggiets and Fascy Goods Designs.

D. Kimball & Co., No. 17 Macket square, are our Agents for he rate of Tim Transcript in Provinces.

Jenn H. Treen in our Agent for New Humsewick, N. J., for the sale of The Tainune. All orders left at his office, No. 222 Commerce square, will be promptly artended to.
Joan Pittrock (Mascale Hall, Polls street) is Agent for the blue of The Tainune in Pittrocks.

Mr. W. H. Wather will apply our friends in Little Paris
with Yun Tainune.

New York Daily Tribune

KANSAS.

Press Our Special Correspondent.

Oxforo, Johnson Co., R. T., Aug. 9, 1858. Political economists tell us that the laws which govern population are fixed and irreversible, but what political economist could throw any light on the population of "Oxford." Last Fall this renowned city thrice threw, or professed to have thrown, a "Law and Order" vote of 1,200. At the present election, under circumstances more or less embarrassing, it has exhibited a vote of 16 for the Lecompton Constitution, and 13 squinst. Twentynine all told, and only 3 of a Border Ruffian or "Democratic" majority. This, from a critical ex-amination of the capacities of the place is probably just about what it could and should throw. And yet it is rather a comical declension, and another il-lustration of the mouraful decay of all Border

Ruffian things.

Oxford, unlike its great namesake, is not famous as a seat of learning. It is stuck like a barnacle on the Missouri border, and is rather a small barnacle, at that. It looks out on a very beautiful prospect on the Shawnee country-a reserve once, now the home of many squatters, who are mixed in with the Indian population, the Indians taking the timber and the white men the prairie. A few groceries form the business staple, and a few shanties the town. I think it has reached the maximum of its There is nothing to see and little to describe about the place. The landscape is certainly very fine. Away to the right, in a cluster of timber, is the Shawnee Mission, where some of the earlier Border Ruffian acts were perpetrated. Westward before us is a succession of prairie and woodland, a scene of Italian beauty, already dotted with the cabins of the squatters. It is a very fair specimen

cabins of the squatters. It is a very fair specimen of Kansas scenery.

The total vote of this Johnson County is 575, of which 425 are for "Proposition Rejected," and 150 for "Proposition Accepted," After all the Herculcan efforts of the Westport "Shawnee Association," which once thought it had completely monopolized this county, this is rather a poor figure. It shows what the most systematic efforts of the slave propagandists, in the way of colonizing can accomplish.

that Batt Jones, Denforth, &c., &c., expressed themselves as disgusted with this elec-tion. They said, "it was altogether not worth "trying," which, I suppose, means that it was in-expedient to bring in Cincianati Directories. They declare with suspicious adroitness, that this elec-tion settles nothing, and that the Administration has to sustain the issue of admitting Kansas during next Congress with the Lecompton Constitution, and with the ordinance adopted by the Concention. That it must do so or back down from the South.

Speaking of "Oxford" and "Oxford" matters, reminds me of the return made last October election of 1,200 votes from McGee County. I learn that an old man, one of the Judges of Election at that time, and who certified and sent off the books via Westport to Lecompton, states that the list recorded only 18 votes, that only that number were polled, and that if any more were returned that neither he, or any man in McGee County knewl anything of the matter. These are some amusing reminiscenses of expiring Border-Ruffian-

We have had a Summer of rain and swollen riv ers, and mud and musketoes, and now we have the burning August sun blazing down like an autocrat. I see clouds of dust, even, rise from the Sante Fe road, which winds a great commercial serpent amid the green prairie highlands to the westward. It is hot enough to make one think of Timbuc too or Java. The ox teams crawl under the glaring sunbeams with a shrinking look of dusty misery. Politics and business are a burden. The Lecomp-ton Constitution is "dead." Oxford is in a "col-'lapsed" state, and Border-Ruffians are past all aid from the devil or the Democratic party.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE-LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune-HAVANA, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1858. The annual meeting of the stockholders in the People's College was held in this village on Wednesday last. Not a large number was present, owing

day last. Not a large number was present, owing-perhaps, to the fact that the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the College edifice is expected to take place on Thursday, the 2d of September next. The term of office of the Trustees of the first class had expired, and Messrs. George J. Pum-Pelly, Edwin B. Morgan, T. R. Morgan and WM. H. Banks were elected to fill the vacancies

thus occasioned.

On the same day, the Trustees of the College held a meeting, and, without transacting any business of importance to the public, adjourned to the public, adjourned to the public and the business of importance to the public adjourned to the public and the business of importance to the public adjourned to the public and the business of the college and the business of the College and the college a meet again on the 2d of September next. Elliott, the architect of the College, submitted a

report, of which the following paragraphs are extracts: The excavations for the College enings have been completed, the stone-work nearly finished, a large quantity of brick manufactured, the brick laying commerced, and a portion of the floor timbers put in. The stone work will, I think, be finished this month, the basement walls and the floor timbers of the first or principal story put in by the 1st of September next.

"The estimates in favor of Mr. Fitzpatrick and the same that I are the same th

"The estimates in layer of air. Firsturies and others are \$10,110.71.

"The foundations of the exterior wall vary in width from nine to twelve feet, and are composed of large, flat stones, some of which weigh from four to five tuns each, firmly imbedded in hydraulic cement. They are stepped back equally on each side to a proper width, and the basement walls commenced.

They are stepped back equally on each side to a proper width, and the basement walls commenced thereon. I do not think these foundations surpassed, if equaled, by anything of the kind in the country.

"The materials used in the building thus far are of the best quality, and the work is faithfully executed.

"It is proposed to introduce into each occupied room in the building a large quantity of moderately warmed air, instead of a small quantity excessively heated, as is usually done, for the reason that moderately warmed air is not deprived of its moisture nor any of its vital properties, and a large quantity of it supplies more perfect vertilation.

"It is proposed to ventilate at the floor, as well as at the ceiling of each room, in order that the heavier mass may pass off as well as the lighter ones, and also to seeme a more even temperature.

"The ventilating flues are adapted to the use of stoves, should emergency require it. The flues in the building are much larger than those commonly used for such purposes. Everything is also so arranged that the warmed sir can be circulated through the building either with or without the use of a fan or other machinery.

"Contracted by the properties in construction seen."

"Great pains have been taken in constructing sewern to carry off water from the building. They are ventilated into the chimneys, leaving no opportunity

for full air to escape into the building.

'Water, having been brought to the building from a large spring on the farm, is to be carried into all the stories of it. The brick are of a rich color and of the most durable character."

The order of exercises for the laying of the corper-stone of the College edifice, on Thursday, Sept.

2, are as follows:

1. Frayer by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Hobert FreCellege. 2. A brief statement of the plan of the College by the
President. 3. Ceremonies of laying the stone, under the direction of the Free Masons. 4. An address by the Rev. Dr. Hopking, President of Williams College. 5. Brief addresses by GryKing, Horsee Greeley, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Edward
L. Yonmans, the Rev. F. G. Hibbard, and others. 6. Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Reid of Genesee College.

A procession will form at the Court-House in Havana at 10 o'clock a. m., and will proceed directly to the College ground, under the direction of Col. E. C. Frost, Marshal.

C. Frost, Marshal.

A collation will be served in a tent in an adjacent field, by J. Giles, esq., landlord of the Montour House.

Among the expected guests are ex-Govs. Bouck, Seward, Seymour, Hunt and Clark, Lieut. Govs. Patterson and Seiden; also, the Hon. David Wilmot and the Hon. Horace Mann.

Arrangements are made whereby persons may reach this village by cars on the monning of the occasion in season for the exercises, from Elmira and Canandsiens, also by heat from Geneva and intervening places.

season for the exercises, from Limits and Cabandai-gua; also by boat from Geneva and intervening places. The ceremony is likely to be instructive as well as imposing, and it is hoped an interest may be felt by editors of newspapers and others to circuiste this ne-tion of it.

Mr. Grata Brown, the able editor of The Missour Democrat, was married on Thursday of het week, to Mice Many Dune of Jefferson City.

ILLINOIS POLITICS-SPORTS, AC. Comerpondence of The N. J. Pritting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1888. The importance of the contest now going on in Illi-nois between Lincoln and Douglas, for a sest in the United States Senate, may be estimated by the fact that wo special envoys have been sent here from Washington. First arrives the Hon. John Slidell as a messenger of war and wrath. He associates with the small squad of office-holders (in esse and in posse) who comprise the Administration party of Chicago; and, having been courted and feasted by them for a few days, and having caused the head of an unhappy official to fall, pour encourager les outres, he deputs.

Apparently, the terrors of the law have not produced the right effect, for now comes the Hon. A. H. Se-phens of Georgia on a mission of peace and love. His errand is to heal the dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, and to bring back to the true fold that eminent servant of Slavery, Stephen A. Dougles. And he will probably be successful. Everything points to a signal defeat for the Julge. He is losing ground with every speech he makes. Even his surscious brain and front of brass cannot do away with the fatal brain and front of brass cannot do away with the fabal record against him. Then, again, as a stump speaker, he is inferior to Abraham Lincoln, who possesses the well-known Kentucky esse of speech and ready wit, joined to a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, which his opponent wants. So I think that the Judge will probably make good his retreat into the protecting arms of the Oligarchy while yet he may. True, he has been a rebel and a great sinner, but he will be received again.

ceived again.

Wendell Phillips once said, in his inimitable way,
that "that there was nothing too high or too low for
"the Slave Power. It would grasp at a Webster, or

"the Slave Power. It would grasp at a Webstar, or grab for a Dougias."

The Republicans of Elinois are aware of the immerse importance of this struggle, which will probably determine also the politics of Indiana and Minnesota. They are full of work and full of hope.

Biair is defeated in St. Louis and the Haglish bill is killed in Kansas. The two events are closely connected, for if the Missourians had not been obliged to stay at home and attend to their own elections they would have been voting in Kansas for the English bill. But that game was blocked. Their triumpn is only temporary, and although the loss of Mr. Biair will be felt by the Republicans in Congress as a severe blow, yet the success of the Pre-Slavery party in Kansas would have been worse. This victory of the Pro-Slavery party in St. Louis will be like their Presidential success, the forerunner of utter defeat in the future. As a proof of the wisdom of the Illinois Republicans

As a proof of the wisdom of the finness kepthblished in the defeat of Mr. Blair, while in the act of making a speech, he stopped short to read the news to the crowd and to rejoice with them over the election of Barrett. A proper leader this for Republicans!

J. F. Farnsworth of Chicago has received the nomination for Congress in this District, which is now-adays equivalent to an election. For the first ten or twelve years of my residence in Illinois, the Democrats elected every officer from a Senator to a Constable, but 'the whirligig of time brings its revenges," and I now belong to the majority.

Times are very dull in this region; the crops are

likely to be short, and all mechanical business is at a stand. The great reaper factories, machine shops and wagon shope, where from 100 to 100 men used to be employed, are closed and silent.

It is to be hoped that if the Republican party ever gets into power it will construct and carry out a Protective Tariff. We have tried these ruinous Free Trace dectaines long enough. Let Slavery and Free

Trade go together; they are ratural allies, equally fallacious in theory, and destructive in practice.

One new industrial enterprise has been started here lately, and that is Berdan's Mechanical Bakery. This went into operation on the lat of July, and, in spite of the opposition of rivals, has been gradually winning its way into public favor.

The impulse given all over the country of late to the manly sports, such as boating, ball-playing, &c., has reached Chicago, and cricket and base-ball clubs may be seen at work any fine evening in the vacant lots which still abound throughout the city, while sail and tour-boats enliven the surface of the Illinois Railroad basin. A sad affair happened a few days ago in the capsizing of a sail boat on the Lake, and the drowning of three promising young men.

The Andubon Club, an association of naturalists and sportsmen, had their first annual shooling match on the 3d. Six on a side, they went out into the Prairie for grover, and brought in as the result of one day's shooting over a thousand birds.

Saucanaell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE PAT-ENT OFFICE. Correspondence of The Philadelphia Ledger. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1898.

The Agricultural Report from the Patent Office will be one of the most inseresting and important of the series. It will embrace additional information on the subject of the introduction of the tea-plant into our agriculture, and show that there is no reason why tea-should not become one of our staple products.

Success in the tea culture was partially realized from the experiment of the late Ireneus Smith, in Greenfield, S. C., during the years 1845 to 1852. The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has taken measures to introduce the plant and establish the feasibility

for 1855, there are many valuable suggestions on the subject. There is no reason why the production of this plant, which has taken its permanent place among our necessaries of hife, should be confined, as it has for the most part been, to China. Similar conditions of soil and climate/to the tea districts of China may be found in our Southern States.

It has been often objected that, though the tes plant will grow here, it cannot be manipulated and prepared for use, on account of the high cost of labor in this country, compared with the low wages paid in China. To this it may be answered that American skill and irgenuity, when applied to the subject, will produce labor saving machinery for all the processes of preparing the tea. In the next place, the objection is met at once by the feasibility of importing Chinamen at low wages to assist in the work. Then, again, the laborers whem we bring to the work will be robust and well fed, and worthy and more capable of labor than the enfeebled Asiatics. we have a great advantage also in a home market

The carriage of tea from the tea districts in China to the seaports where it is shipped, is estimated at 4 cents a pound. In no part of the United States would its conveyance for the same distance cost more than a

But we are also to consider that the tea produced at But we are also to consider that the tea produced at home, once consumed at home, would be of vastly better quality than the China teas that we get. The preparation of the tea in China to enable it to bear ocean transportation very much deteriorates its quality. They have to spoil the tea to ship it. Indeed, the tea that is commonly exported to England and the United States, is but peer trash in comparison with the tea drank in China and in Russia, and elsewhere, after it has been subjected only to land transportation.

It is stated by Mr. Manwell, who was Secretary of the United States Legation in St. Petersburg, that at the annual fair at Novgorod, which he attended, he found teas—green, black and yellow—selling at \$40 a pourd. This statement is in his work upon Russia. This high cost was not produced by the expense of

This high cost was not produced by the expense of land transportation from China; because he found at the same time common black teas, pressed into cakes,

the same time common black teas, pressed into cakes, selling at 40 to 50 cents a pound.

Teas could, no doubt, be produced in the United States that are better worth \$10 a pound than those now used are worth a dellar. Teas better than those now used are worth a dellar. Teas better than those in the selling teas a cost not higher than the imported article.

This is but one of the new and interesting subjects to which the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, under its experienced and able nead, Mr. D. J. Browne, has lately directed its attention. The Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, and the Secretary of the Interior, within whose department the Patent Office falls, are enlightened men, and have given to its agricultural branch their zealous and intelligent aid. Secretary Thompson has given a wider scope to the usefulness Thompson has given a wider scope to the usefulness of the institution, by the collection of statistics respecting the production and consumption of cotton and other

ing the production and consumption of cotton and other staples.

The Agricultural Bureau is by no means restricted, as its interested enemies would make the public believe, to the importation and distribution of seeds and cuttings, though it has achieved for the country vast and lasting benefits by that means.

Hereafter less attention will be given to this object than to many others. For the object has been attained by bringing uto the country many varieties of valuable grains, grapes, garden vegetables, &c., which have become, as it were, domiciled here, and will take care of themselves.

Among the twenty-six varieties of turnip seed imported and distributed, one has proved to be invalua-

ported and distributed, one has proved to be invalua-ble to this country, producing, as it does, thirty tuns to the acre of buibs, beside four tune of tops. Some of the seedsmen who formerly had a monopoly of the business are, of course, very jealous of the operations of the Patent Office, through which more than three hundred seed stores have been such

in various parts of the country. Such has been the atmilias given by the distribution of seeds by the Patent Office to agriculture and horticulture, that the business of importing and vending foreign seeds has been vastly increased. A million of dollars worth of seeds and shrubs are new annually imported, against less than a fourth of that amount prior to the free distribution of seeds. Hence, we hear the grosne of a few growers and venders of homesto seeds, who had fourly hoped to engages the business. To make them would give them notoriety, which their attacks on the Patent Office have not gamed. But I may make that foreign seeds, which have been declarated as that foreign seeds, which they have denumbed, are more freely imported and vended in all our ories, which would not be the case were they not much es-

eemed. But, as I have before mentioned, the seed flatribu tion is no longer a leading object of the Patent Oilice. The bureau is now engaged in preparing, in this city,

not only for this but for other towns and little. It has directed its attention also to the improvement of the custivation of the vine, and of the production of wine.

The system of inquiry in regard to the classes of insects injurious or beneficial to various agricultural products, commenced in 1804, is still in progress, and with very useful results. As grass is one of the most valuable products of the nountry, taken in the aggregate, a part of the fund of the bureau is employed to test the value and relative usefulness of the different grasses that are to be found in the country, whether of native or foreign origin.

But, in fine, the report itself, now nearly ready, will show, to the satisfaction of the country, that the agricultural branch of the Patent Office is one of the nost useful and best managed of all our public insti-

nost useful and best managed of all our public lastitutions.

JUDAS-HOLES.

A letter lately appeared in The London Times, written by a father of a family, who warned his countrywomen against becoming the victims of a disgusting practice which is stated to prevail, and, we fear, does unquestionably prevail, in many Continental hotels. There are found men sufficiently degraded, and enfliciently audacious, to bore holes in the door, wainscoting or ceiling of bedrooms, through which they may look, in order to see the laddes within at their foilette. It is said that these holes which bear the appropriate rame of Trons-fundes, are specially their tollette. It is said that these holes which best the appropriate rame of *Trons-Judas*, are specially designed to enable the wretches to study the tollettes of English women—either because the unconscious subjects of the treachery are in this case fairer, or basubjects of the treschery are in this case fairer, or because their more scrupulous habits of cleanliness make their toolette longer and more unguarded, or because the traitors enjoy the malignant satisfaction of thinking that their insular modesty would be more deeply shocked if they could but know what was going on. However this may be, English women are represented as the favorite victions, and as attention has been drawn to the practice by a vehicle so public and so widely circulated, it is impossible any longer to ignore the existence of these. Judes Holes." Many Ecrish ladies will feel very uncomfortable henceforth, and will cast giances of apprehension around them while they are going through the inevitable process which must begin fant end every hensian around them while they are going through the inevitable process which must begin and end every day of continental travel. And as there really is no doubt about the matter, and as all men who are intimately acquainted with continental countries have long been aware that the practice existed, we cannot flatter curselves that after all the letter writer may very possibly have been mistaken. Of course, no one can say how widely, or in what particular places, this detestable violation of all honorable feeling may at any given time be going on. But as it does exist, and as its existence has now been brought to the cognizance of English ladies, we may naturally ask what is the proper remedy? What ought our countrywomen to do! The letter-writer suggests a mechanical remedy. He says that ladies ought to take with them a

dy. He says that ladies ought to take with them a quantity of shawle, plands, and old wraps, and pin them over every possible specture. The designs of the Judases would thus be defeated, as they would

them over every possible aperture. The designs of the Judases would thus be defeated as they would find their beles stopped; and the provident la free within might recurrely and comfortably linger over the mysteries of their dressing and undressing.

To this mechanical remedy there may easily be made mechanical objections. Traveling for ladies and with ladies is bad enough as it is; and it is no slight effort to get the large black boxes safely through outstom-houses, and changes of railway, and from and to hotels. But if ladies, in addition to all they consider necessary at present, felt obliged to add enough wraps to tapestry the whole of an airy and spacious Confirence that bedroom, a pater families would as soon travel with the bed of Ware for a companion as with a grown-up daughter. There would be no confort with her, and the vast magazines she would require would be a perpetual source of family dispute. And, then, what pleasure could the poor thing herself find in her expedition? Seeing an old cathedral, and making a sketchl, and perfecting the French of Stratford-atte Bow at a table-d'hôte are diversions tolerable enough in their way; but if the thought were pressing all the day on the sight ever that the approach of night would entail the duty of practical upholstery on a large scale, she would soon wish herself back in the land where there are no table-d'hôte, but where doors and callings are not perforated by peeping Tome. Unless the Judasholes are to be overcome in some other way, there is an end of Confirental travel for English laddes.

The only remedy is not to take any trouble about these wretched holes at all. Ignorance in this case is

an end of Confirental travel for English ladies.

The only remedy is not to take any trouble about these wretched holes at all. Ignorance in this case is most certainly blies. We regret that the subject was ever mentioned; but as it has been brought forward, we wish that our countrywomen should make a bold effort and relapse into a state of unconscious innocates. Hotels where such a practice is tolerated are Success in the teaculture was partially realized from the experiment of the late Ireneus Smith, in Greenfield, S. C., during the years 1815 to 1852. The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has taken measures to introduce the plant and establish the feasibility of its culture by practical experiments. In the report for 1855, there are many valuable suggestions on the subject. There is no reason why the available of the supplier of the exceptions. And this for two reasons, the may think, and fret, and torment herself, she is utterly powerless. Her enemies are on their own around, and are quite certain to beat her whatever she may do. A man who has sunk so low as to amuse himself in this way, will not, we may be sure, be easily bailled. Judas is not to be baulked by a shawl

easily baffled. Judas is not to be balliked by a shaw; or two, and will soon find out an unguarded aperture. Secondly, the remedy is worse than the disease. It is worse that a woman should think about being peeped at than that she should be peeped at. Purity is too delicate a flower to flourish when the imagination is occupied with schemes for checking inpurity. A woman who resolutely refuses to think or troble herself about the Judases will never, it must be considered receive any resilies and shock. She will impurity. A woman who resolvely relievely to troble herself about the Judsaes will never, it must be remembered, receive any positive shock. She will never know when or where she has been looked at, nor even that she has ever been looked at all. The most she can know is that the chances are that at some time or other, and in some unknown place, she has been the victim of a device ret in action by persons whom she has never heard of. If a person dines out regalarly during a London season, however amiable he may be, the probabilities are that to some one stranger at least he has been the object of dislike, or distrust, or contempt. But no one troubles himself about this probability, or suffers this consideration to move his temper or spoil his digestion. On the other hand, if this probability were the source of constant anxiety and vigilance, the ease and life of society would be gone. So, if women were to go about the Continent stopping up Judas-holes, they would soon get into an unbearable state of prudery and consciousness. It would even grow into

they would soon get into an unbearable state of prudery and consciouaness. It would even grow into an excitement to talk of the horrors of the thing. The fancy would fasten on the coming danger, as would ask, like the old maid at the taking of

an excitement to talk of the horrors of the thing. The fancy would fasten on the coming danger, and prudes would ask, hise the old maid at the taking of Carlisle, "When is the peeping going to begin?"

If feeling does not intervers—if there is no notion of anything directed personally to themselves—women can go through much which would shock and repolition of anything directed personally to themselves—women can go through much which would shock and repolition of the games without any notion that they were violating propriety. Delicacy and modesty are so far artificial that custom alone determines what will offend. Certainly, the slackness to take offense can be carried by force of habit to surpassing lengths, even in a country where propriety is so artificial as in England. Perhapthere is no spectacle more curious than that of the beach at an ordinary sea-side place. Much, for instance, as there is to catch the eye and impress the memory of a stranger in Brighton, there is nothing so striking or so impressive as the strings of respectable women that fringe the shores within a few yards of the bathing-machines. There they sit, happy innocent, undisturbed placidly and immovably gazing at hundreds of males in the costume of Adam. There does not seem to be a notion that there is anything improper—there are no averted looks, no sidelong glances, no blushing oshame. Naked men are treated as one of the product of the place, like lobsters, or soles, or pebbles. There is a local edict which prohibits bathing after 1 o'clock, because after that hour it is supposed that ladies are likely to be about, and that they will be offended if they see bathers. This rule is prompted by the theoretical conception of what would offend all women and what would practically offend a great many. Still there are found crowds of highly respectable and modest women, who, having no evil purpose in their modest women, who, having no evil purpose in their hearts, and having their artificial modesty blunted by custom, look on the living statues

deheary which women must counterect and ratina-teneer, they would so a harm infinitely greater than that of mustering to the diseased imaginations of the brutes that use them. But if it is sented that no one is to mind them, no one will must them. If once a woman puts up one of the letter-writer's plaids or shawle, it is all over with her, and every time she goes to her bedroom she will feel like flories in the streets of Coventry. Of course a sensitive English woman, with every feeling of propriety and self-respect, culti-vated by serily training and hightened by years of re-flection and family seclusion, will cometimes feel de-pressed, alarmed, and burroughy indigeant at the thought of the insult which she may be undergoing. breast, alamed, and outside in magnetic action thought of the insult which she may be undergoing. But for the sake of herself and her sister travelers she must refuse to give way to her emolions. Su must pursue the usual tenor of her way, and refuse to the sake ruffice of the known ruffices disict the possible machinations of unknown rafficus di-turb her. As for the rafficus themselves, oh that the could be cought, as I that the Fates would delive them over to the mercles of an English waiking stick and the kick of an English donble-soled boot!

NEBRASKA. INDIANE-GOLD. A correspondent of The Leavesworth Times, writing

from Horse Creek, N. T., July 17, says: "I learn from a lodge of Shoux encamped here, that on the 15th inst. two lodges of peaceable Sloss, some 45 miles northwest from here were attacked by a large band of Crows, when every Sloux (some 25 in namber) was murdered. From what I can learn the outlage was of a most wanton nature, presenting no expectating feature whatever. Great expitement have

rage was of a most wanton nature, presenting no exonerating feature whistever. Great excitement now
prevails among the Siout, some 500 of whom started
in pursuit of the marauders three days ago. Judging
from present appearances a general war between the
mations seems inevitable.

"The principle topic of conversation here is the recent discovery of gold in the vicinity of Cherry Creek,
a stream lying 100 miles west from the crossing of the
South Platte. Guttering reports daily greet our ears,
and, if the statements current here be correct, the
yield of the pure metal for surpasses that of California
in her palmiest days. The wildest reports find ready
credence here, and numbers are flocking to the mines.
Whether their auticipations will be realized or not I
cannt tell. I simply report the matter as it was bold whether their anticipations will be reasoned and cannt tell. I simply report the matter as it was told to me, and would not attempt to induce any of your readers to emigrate hither without more substantial inducements than I can at present give. I design, however, to investigate the matter for my own satisfaction, and when I can speak from observation I will give a more detailed account of the Creek and its associations.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Caracas, July 14, 1808.

On the 5th instant the Convention met at Valencia.

Senor Fermon Toro was elected President. Of the 107 members present, Gen. Castro received the votes of 92 for Provisional President: Senor F. Toro 7, and Senor Manuel F. Tovar 8. Gen. Castro leaves this week for Valencis, to take the oath of office. The Constitution of 1830 has been adopted until the Con-

vention forms a new one.

Senors Manuel F. Tovar, Pedro J. Rosas, Mignel Herrers, Isan de Dios Ponte, and Jesus Ma. Gasuara have been elected by the Convention to form the Supreme Council, to which all executive appointments submitted for approval.
The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in view of the cor-

The Secretary of Foreign Attack, in view of the correspondence and personal interviews with Mr. Exmesour worthy representative, on the subject of the Aves Island reclamation, by order of his Excellency Gen. Castro, has fully acknowledged the justice of the claim. For several years this question has been a matter of controversy between the governments of the two countries, and recently the cause of a special mission to Washington. Its denial might have been, at some future time, the cause of a rupture between the two

countries. The question in itself involved the delicter point of territorial right, for Venezuela considered the island her property, but Mr. Eames has so evidently proved that it were in derelict, that the present Administration have not been able to oppuse his conclusive demonstration of this fact.

England and France have lately sent instructions to their Chernels. England and France have steep sent instantions to their Charge of Affairs to demand the delivery of Mona-gas, Gutierrez, and Guiseppi, as a satisfaction for the alleged violation of their legations. The representa-tions made to their Governments are, that they were compelled to deliver Gutierrez and Guiseppi to the Government, though under their protection. The pro-tecol has not been insisted upon by either Power. It is runnored that Valencis will be the capital of the Republic, but nothing certain is yet known.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board met an Walassday at 12½ p. m.; the session was somewhat propacted in consequence of the number of applications. The members present were the Mayor, President Haswell, and Drs. Thompson, Rockwell and Miller, and the City Inspector.

The Health Officer made the following report in regard to vessels coming from sickly ports, and without sickness:

DANGER FROM INFECTED VESSELS THOUGH THEY ARRIVE WITHOUT SIGNESS OF BOARD.

PASSER FROM INFECTION SUSSELS THOUGH THEY ARRIVE WITHOUT SIGNAISS ON BOARD.

To bit Hower the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New York.

Sins: The ship Wim E. Nach, from Trinilad de Cobs, arrived on the 9th inst, with a single of suze and molesces. She reported that no epidemic pellow fever prevailed in her port of departure, that her circum had been entirely well, while in pert, and during the passage till the day before her arrival, when a passenger was taken ill of symptoms of five. The case, on arrival, was sent into the Marine Hospital, and in three days after died there of

structive, and of much importance for the health authorities of every port to regard. It teaches that, although the piscon of a port may not be sufficiently virulent and though the piscon of a port may not be sufficiently virulent and though the piscon of a port may not be sufficiently virulent and though the piscon of a port may not be attacked by yellow fever while on the passage or on arrival. Such facts prove the secundative or propagative character of yellow fever virus, after being introduced into the holds of vessels, and hence, became a vessel reports, on arrival, that all hands were well at the port she left, and on passage, it by no means follows that alse is free from infection; and this conclusion has been frequently verified by the fat that steve dore. Illahermen and portions of crows, frequently died of black venils, aren in cases where the vessels trulg into part to stekeness, and where the virus of the fever in their port of departure has been as alghba as to be apparently inert. Daring the Summer of 1856, your hours he Board will remember, there were many cases proving this dortfue of the accommative character of yellow fever virus in the holds of vessels which arrived reporting no sickness in their port of departure and none on their passage.

The most remarkable cases, however, were a score or more of vessels from Ponte, P. R. They arrived with cargoes of sugar and moisses. They were all in a cleanly condition, and each brought a "clean bull of health" from the American Consul at Ponce, P. R. Their captains respectively made outh that they, their vessels and crews apjourned in the port of Ponce for a product first days; that during add time they had every opportunity of knowing all about the sanitary condition, and each provide the they they did not helicary and that they were associate no horse of danger could possibly acrous from allowing their vessels to proceed to the City of New York. In view of this strong statement of these captains, and your honorable Board knowing of no facts to the

bias, two of which recovered, and three died to said whate the health for the port the atmosphere at the point where these vessels began to discharge was not in a condition to apread the infection.

The foregoing statement of facts is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Board, with a desire that they shall be placed on the records of the Commission, as a part of the quarantine experience of the Board.

Respectfully.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, Aug. 12, 1838.

The achooner T. Haymond was allowed to proceed on the 10th inst.

His Honor the Mayor presented a telegram from Charleston, which declared that yellow fever exists to a slight extent among the lower class of residents of that city, but the type is not considered epidemic.

The brig Chas, Edwards was allowed to proceed to El zabethport on the 13th inst., and the bark Cienfine goe was allowed to proceed on the same day.

The brig Orderly was permitted to come to Upper Quarantine nine days after her arrival.

The steamer Suwannee was allowed to proceed after a report from the Health Officer.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
The Board held a meeting yesterday, Gullan C.
Verplanks in the chair. After ordering the payment
of a number of bills, the Board adjourned to meet at 2
o'clock, at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island.
The following is the weekly statement of the number of arrivals, the number of inmates at the various
institutions, and the financial statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 11, 1852.

Number of emigrants arrived since to Aug. 18... Number of immates in Institutions 1858. 1857. 1856. at Ward's Island. 1,055 1,270 1,352 Number of immates in Marine Hospital. 126 161 127 1,179

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPARME COURT-GROSCHA-Augus II.-Below Julys

JER ENGLISH DEFAULTING CAVE,
Jensthan Peel, her Brit main Manney's Societary of Size for Tag
War Department, act, James Saft of Libra.
An order to show cause having been granted to this

use why the defeedant should not be discharged was returnable from the last a journment, this morning.

Mr. Whitaker, counsel for plaintiffs, applied for a forther postponement on the ground that he had not yet received the opposing affifavits from England. Oskey Hall, who appeared for the defendant, in consepuence of the absence of Mr. Saward, opposed the application, stating that it was the duty of the English Government to have fully prepared their case before in the earting the effect to a jul. His Histor granted the application, and anjourned the case until the 39th

nst. at 11 s. m.

And Coops sgt. George Coops.

The plaintiff in this case applied for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment and ill nesse from the defendant. The answer denies every allegation of ill usage and bad treatment, and further alleges that plaintiff obtained the marriage by frant and mirrepresentation, and that in February last she admitted that prior to the marriage she had been a kept mistress with another person. That allegation was applied for to be stricken out by the plaintiff, as being irrelevant. On the argument this morning, defendant's counsel contended that they had a perfect right to set up say matter relative to the conduct of the lady. Mrs. Couch's counsel, M. H. Smith, esq , vindicated the plaintiff's conduct, and denied the statements of the defendant. He contraded that even if founded on fact, any escapade on the part of the wife before murriage founded no defense to the husband for a diverce applied for subsequent to the marriage. His Honor took the papers and reserved his decision.

the papers and reserved his decision.

A writ of habeas corpus was taken out by Washinton D. Emerson, who alleged that he was lilegally detained by the officers of the U. S. ship, Norm Carolina. The return made this morning recited that the petitioner had been duly sentenced by a Naval Court-Maritai on board the St. Lawrence at the Brazilian Station, that he had been adjudged and convicted to one year a imprisonment at the U. S. Penitectiary at Washington, and that he was defaired on he ship awaiting orders from the Secretary of the Navy relative to his transportation thereto.

His Honor dismissed the writ, and the maz will be sent on to Washington to undergo his sentence. Judge Stuart, counselor for the petitioner, gave notice of his attention to appeal from the order of his Honor.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Aug. 17.-Sefore Judge

Barsalo agt, Steinfel. Order for examination of judg-out debter discharged on defendant submitting to the Court his scharge under the two third set.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

ATTEMET AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY—PROBABLY DESIGNED TO MURDER.—A man named Peter Zaninghous, whose home is in New-York, left Morristown, N. J., on Friday morning, on foot, to return home. At a late hour on that might he was attacked on the public road, near the Orange Mountains, by two men, who seized and threw him down. They then demanded his money, and he told them he had none. The larger one of the two, a tall man withiblack whiskers and mustache, then drew a kuite and stabbed him several times in the neck. They then savended his pockets, without finding any money, and went away and left him, it is supposed, for dead. Blood thowed profusely from the wound he had reserved, and his clothing was completely saturated with it.

He finally took off his coat and wrapped it around his neck, which partly stanched the blood. He made his appearance at the Police Station in Newark on Saturday, and exhibited his wound and told the blood.

made his appearance at the Police Station in Newark on Saturday, and exhibited his wound and told the above story. The wound in his neck was taree inches long and about an inch deep. A physician was summoned to render medical assistance. It is wonderful that he was able to walk after the loss of so much blood, and the escape from being killed was a marrow one. Zenninghous had some money secreted about his person, which the villains did not succeed in finding.

1. O. OF O. F.—The Grand Encomponent of Old Fellows of New-Jersey held its Annual Session on the 1th Inst., in Newark. There was a large representa-tion present. The following officers were unanimously elected.

Aread Scatinet-Alexander McNeb, of Paterson.

Amendments to the Constitution, presented in August, 1857, were taken up and adopted, fixing upon Newark as the permanent place of meeting, and charging the time of the Annual Session from the second Flureslay in August to the second Wednesday in October. The Grand Patriarch in his report aunumed the revival of reveral Eucamponents, and the granting of charters to several new ones. Resolutors adverse to the further agitation of the subject of a mergement of the Patriarchal into the Subordinate Ecolog degrees, and recommending that the question Edge degrees, and recommending that the question be considered as finally determined against such mergement, were presented and unanimously adopted. This action has given general satisfaction in the Order, and it is asserted that the course pursued by the Grand Encampment of Naw-Jersey in reference to the vexed question will exert a salutary influence upon

the vexed question will exert a salutary influence upon Odd Fellowship in this State, and will infuse new life and vigor into the Encampment Branch. I. O. or O. F.-The Grand Lodge of New Jersey

held its annual session in Trenton, commencing on Wedresday, the 4th inst, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 5th inst. The attendance was full, and a large amount of business was transacted. On the first cay of the session, the votes cast in the different Lodges for officers of the Grand Lodge were canvasced, and the election of the Grand Lodge were canvasced, and the election of Grand Master-Amos H Searfoss of Newsch.

Deputy Grand Master-Gordon D. White of M. Michowa

Grand Master-Gordon D. White of Maddetowa Point.
Grand Secretary-John H. Phillips of Pennington.
Grand Treasurer-Research M. Smith of Highstown.
Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States
-Jonathan S. Whittaker of Elmer.
For Grand Warden, there was no election by the Lodges, and the Hon. John H. Horn of Hunterdon was elected to that office by the Grand Lodge.
The Grand Master, with the approval of the Grand Lodge, appointed the following officers:
Grand Capping—David Campbell of Newark.
Grand Marshal-Chancollor W. Chase of Jersey City.
Grand Conductor-Hiram A. Williams of Milford.
Grand Conductor-Hiram A. Williams of Milford.
Grand Gordon-Amos Howell of Trenton.

Amendments to the Constitution were adopted,

Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, abolishing entirely the District Grand Committee System. Resolutions were adopted ordering the revision and directing of the entire proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, preparatory to their republication, and directing the procuring of proposals for printing and binding the work. The reports of the different efficers represent the Order as in a prosperous condition, and exhibiting in many counties more than usual visor. usual vigor.

The Order in New Jersey numbers 115 Ledges with about 6,000 contributing members.

about 6,000 contributing members.

A TERRIBLE TRACEDY.—The Cleveland, Ohio, papers contain long accounts of a tragedy that occurred at Pittfield, Lorain County, on the 9th inst. The wife of Mr. Williams, a wealthy farmer living in Pittfield, Lorain County, committed suicide by hanging herself by a strip of a sheet to a corner of the house. A deaf and dumb daughter of the deceased, who was some twelve years of age, was also found dead. It is supposed that Mrs. Williams first hung the girl, and then hung herself.

Mrs. Williams had filed a bill of divorce against her husband, giving for cause cruelty and neglect of duty, and the sympathy of the entire neighborhood—and a neighborhood second to none for respectability—was with her, as her husband, Benjamin Williams, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. Williams was a wall and a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. Williams was a walliams respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorelity were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from Williams \$40 is money, a promize for \$460 more and a deed for 50 acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and mmb girl. This deed was drawn but remained in the hands of Williams's lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. Williams was the victim of a conspiracy and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her for the perpetuation of the terrible deed.

The General Land-Office.—Balow will be found.